

said mammals are selected from the group consisting of humans, and nonhuman mammals which are animal models of a human autoimmune disease,

the first dose of said immunization schedule being administered when the mammal is less than 42 days old, measured from birth,

where, if only one immunogen is administered according to said immunization schedule, that immunogen is one other than BCG,

where, when all of the immunogens administered are selected from the group consisting of BCG, diphtheria, tetanus, whole cell pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza, measles, mumps and rubella immunogens, at least one of the following conditions applies: (a) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates prior to 42 days after birth, or (b) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates, and the maximum interval between administrations is about two weeks, or less,

where said autoimmune disease is selected from the group consisting of diabetes mellitis and systemic lupus erythrematosis.

58 (twice amended). A method of decreasing the incidence of an autoimmune disease which comprises:

administering to said mammal one or more pharmaceutically acceptable pharmaceutical preparations, comprising one or more immunogens, according to an immunization schedule according to which, at specific times after birth, the mammal receives one or more pharmaceutically acceptable doses of one or more immunogens;

said administering resulting in an immune response in said mammal sufficient to substantially reduce the incidence of an autoimmune disease in such mammals;

said mammals are selected from the group consisting of humans, and nonhuman mammals which are animal models of a human autoimmune disease,

the first dose of said immunization schedule being administered when the mammal is less than 42 days old, measured